

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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CANADIAN CO-OP. TO SHARE BENEFITS U.S. LOANS

Canadian Farmers' Record of Achievement

IMPLEMENT CO-OP IS RECEIVED INTO BIG U.S. COMPANY

C.C.I.L. One of Eight Regional
Units in National Farm
Machinery Co-op

PLANT AT SHELBYVILLE, Ind.

Loans From Bank for Co-operatives at Washington Will
Benefit Canadians

Marking a happily significant development in good-neighborly relationships between Canada and the United States, recent action taken at Shelbyville, Ind. will make it possible, for the first time, for a Canadian co-operative organization to participate in the benefits of loans granted by a financial authority set up by the United States Government at Washington.

The Canadian organization is Canadian Co-operative Implements, Ltd., which has been received into full membership in National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Incorporated, as one of eight regional co-operatives, seven of which operate south of the international border, and which together constitute the N.F.M.C. The N.F.M.C. has qualified for loans from the United States Bank for Co-operatives, functioning under the Farm Credit Administration, and because the Canadian co-operative is a part of N.F.M.C., it will enjoy, indirectly, and not as a separate unit, the advantage of borrowings to be made by the N.F.M.C. from this bank at Washington.

Many Millions Yearly Business

This announcement was made to *The Western Farm Leader* a few days ago by Norman F. Priestley, Alberta Vice-President of Canadian Co-operative Implements, Ltd. Mr. Priestley pointed out that the Canadian unit, by its membership in N.F.M.C., is associated with large U.S. regional co-operatives whose individual businesses run to many millions of dollars per annum.

The question which required to be answered was whether a co-operative business enterprise which included a Canadian member could be considered entitled to borrow from a banking institution set up at Washington specifically for the purpose of assisting the farmer co-operatives of the United States. This question has now been answered affirmatively, subject only to the completion of a few formalities.

Word that the C.C.I.L. has been accepted as a full voting member of the National Farm Machinery Co-operative was received by Mr. Priestley in a letter from H. L. Fowler of Regina, President of C.C.I.L., who has recently returned to Canada after attending the annual meeting of N.F.M.C. at Shelbyville, Indiana. Mr.

Little Prince Christens Norwegian Plane



When christened by six-year-old Prince Harald, this plane at Little Norway, Muskoka, was ready to take the air in defence of the gallant little kingdom, where since 1940 has been carried on against the invader. The Crown Princess Martha and her other children, Princess Astrid (right) and Princess Ragnhild, not shown, also christened planes on this occasion.

Fowler's letter reveals the steady expansion which has taken place in the number of large regional co-operatives included in the machinery co-operative.

"Up until last year," states Mr. Fowler, "the ownership of National Farm Machinery Co-operative was vested in the three organizations of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. At the annual meeting just held the ownership was increased, so that, at the present time, there are eight organizations (including C.C.I.L.) to hold \$10,000 or more in capital stock of the company, which entitles them to voting rights and a representative on the Board." It was agreed that the three original investors in the co-operative be granted two directors on the Board and the newcomers one director.

The Eight Regional Co-ops

Regional organizations constituting the farmers' machinery co-operative are now: Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Assn.; Michigan Farm Bureau Co-operative; Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operative; Farmers' Union State Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska; Consumers' Co-operative Assn., North Kansas City; Pacific Coast Supply Co., Walla Walla, Wash.; Midland Co-operative Wholesale, Minneapolis; and the C.C.I.L., represented on the Board by Mr. Fowler.

As readers of *The Western Farm Leader* are aware, the National Farm (Continued on page 13)

BOTH EXPANSION AND FILLING OF NEED CREDITABLE

But Crisis in Food Production
Unending While War
Need Continues

RECORD REVIEWED

Bacon Shipments to Britain Now
at Rate 13 Million Pounds
Weekly

By M. McDOUGALL
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, Sept. 1st.—As the war enters its fifth year, Canadian agriculture presents a favorable record of achievement both in annual expansion of total food production since hostilities began and in filling contractual needs of Britain and other allied nations.

In 1942, agricultural production reached an all time high of \$2,078,954,000. For the present year, for a variety of reasons and in spite of the unremitting efforts of the farmers themselves, it is a question whether this figure can be reached, but in the case of some vitally important products the advance will continue.

Crisis Which Never Ends

As pointed out by agricultural authorities, the really critical phase of production of munitions and war equipment may be considered pretty well over, while the crisis in food production can never be called at an end. All branches of the war effort feel the pinch of manpower shortage, but it is only agriculture that has to contend with the vagaries of climate, which this year have put a crimp in production, particularly in Eastern Canada. The lateness of the spring and excessive rainfall delayed seeding, and in some districts not more than 50 per cent of the field crop was seeded. There has been some limited but not yet satisfactory improvement in the farm machine and equipment situation.

Control Relaxed on Farm Machines

The control on farm machines and equipment has been to some extent relaxed. The quota for milking machines has been increased 100 per cent, for cream separators by 33 per cent, and there has been a substantial increase in the quota for essential harvesting and haying equipment and for repair parts, but the easing in the regulations has been in part at least offset by the shortage of labor in factories producing the equipment as well as in packing, processing and other plants handling agricultural products.

In the year 1939 sales of wheat amounted in value to \$212,880,000. In 1942 wheat sales totalled \$138,080,000. On the other hand, sales of other grains rose from \$17,150,000 in 1939 to \$64,330,000 in 1942 while (Continued on page 13)

"Pure Fabrication"

Brownlee Brands "Edmonton Bulletin" Rumor re Independent Party Leadership

Recently the *Edmonton Bulletin* published a lengthy article on the Independent Party in the Legislature, in the course of which it was stated that Hon. J. E. Brownlee, K.C. LL.D., was likely to become the leader of the Party. Asked by *The Western Farm Leader* to comment on this article, Mr. Brownlee stated:

"The Independent Party will have to speak for itself with respect to some of the implications in the article. I usually do not pay much attention to rumors, but in fairness to the Independent Party I suppose I should say that the reference to myself is pure fabrication. I have had no contact with the Independent organization or Executive, and have never discussed the question of leadership with that organization."

Packing plants have been given labor priorities equal to those of war plants by a recent order from Ottawa. Packers state, however, that a large proportion of their skilled labor has already been lost.



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section



If the Agriculture of a nation declines, the nation also declines.

We "Can" Help Ourselves

By Ellis A. Johnstone

Much can be done by a practical plan of Flock and Herd improvement.

In the August 6th issue of *The Western Farm Leader*, we had an article which was headed "We Must Help Ourselves," and it brought out some points in connection with ways and means of flock and herd improvement by adopting a practical plan of breeding and feeding.

A Concrete Example

In this article, we wish to recite a concrete example of where this was done by an action of necessity. On account of feed shortage, Saskatchewan in 1937 found itself decidedly in a very serious condition regarding feed. This was due to a prolonged drought period. The result was that in the year there was marketed in Saskatchewan more than twice the normal number of dairy cattle, and as one most competent Saskatchewan dairy authority has said, "There was a large number of milk cows shipped to the abattoir in 1937, and undoubtedly they went

in the right direction when they were headed for the block, because they were not the proper animals to keep on the farm."

Some of our readers may remember the situation the Saskatchewan farmer found himself in that year and will recall that feed in a great number of cases was supplied through the Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments, and that this assistance was given only after the dairy herd had been trimmed of all the unprofitable individuals in it.

Increased Production Resulted
What was the result? The producer (Continued on page 8)

Bedrock for Any New Order Seeking Permanency . . .

Red Deer, Alta.

Dear Members:

I have been asked just what did I mean when in my last article, I said, "that in simple language, Co-operation might be described as meeting your neighbor half-way?" Perhaps the very simplicity of the definition has prompted the question.

Yet few of my readers would deny that every truly co-operatively minded man has ideals and a conception of life which cannot arise from any other source than a good neighbor attitude.

Cornerstone of Structure

This outlook on life, this design or pattern for his everyday life, is scoffed at by many as being too idealistic for the present generation; yet we all know it is the rock bed on which any new order must be built to be permanent. It is the corner stone of the whole co-operative structure. Take away from the movement its high ideals, its unselfish motives and higher concepts of living, and what remains is just as cold and callous as any other business concern and would rock with every storm that blew; but given a membership who believe it possible for everyone to make a good living without doing so at the expense of someone else, that each may better secure and enjoy the necessities and comforts of life by helping each other than by following the maxim of every man for himself, then you will have a loyal membership.

No matter how powerful your competitors may be, given these loyal members and good management, nothing can seriously handicap any co-operative. In other words, if we carry the philosophy of co-operation into our business enterprise, and if we are geared to match competition, we can effectively compete with huge private corporations.

"Masters of Own Destiny"

In *Masters of Their Own Destiny*, Dr. Cody, who has given inspiration and leadership to our fellow co-operators among fishing folk and farmers in Nova Scotia, makes it clear that the people can become masters of their own destiny if they establish agencies and services which serve their wants and are owned and operated by themselves. By creating these, Dr. Cody says, they will save money. How much money your Pool has made for the Dairy Farmers of Central Alberta, Pool and non-Pool alike, can never be estimated. As we expand and our membership grows, my one wish is that our new members are prompted to join us not from a selfish motive, but from the good neighbor policy of the helping hand.

The motivating idea behind the movement must also be "One for All and All for One". As long as this idea remains its guiding principle the co-operative movement will continue to grow, and so keep big business guessing.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. H. MacShane.

President.

One in ten American gasoline stations is selling "bootleg" gas, the Office of Price Administration stated recently.

Beating Gas Shortage



Here's a new idea which might be taken up by the Junior Calf Clubs. The two calves, hitched up by a son of the Secretary of our Board, James A. Wood, of Elnora, and a boy friend, seem to be wondering what it's all about; but our guess is that this is a scheme to beat the gas shortage by the development of a new type of "dual purpose calves"—dairy and draft.

INVITATION

Our C.A.D.P. Board of Directors are meeting at the creamery at Elnora, Tuesday, September 7th. Some of the members might wish to take this opportunity to meet the Directors, and are cordially invited to do so.

WHY Feed 3 Pullets to get ONE Egg

No matter how much you feed them you can't get eggs out of wormy birds. You MAY get about one egg per three birds. That doesn't spell profit!

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"Split-Action" WORM CAPSULES

The patented feature of these capsules enables the special drugs for eliminating cecum, tape and round worms to be administered in ONE DOSE, yet to be released into the intestines hours apart, thus obtaining their full effectiveness.

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Your Dairy Pool has again made arrangements that throughout the live poultry marketing season our Pool trucks will serve you in the marketing of

YOUR LIVE CHICKENS, FOWLS, DUCKS, GEESE, and TURKEYS (old)

Poultry Graded and Paid for at the Plant.

This service has been made available to you by your Dairy Pool and offers you a way of profitable marketing for your poultry that you wish to market in this form.

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Plants at

ALIX, BENTLEY, BOWDEN, RED DEER, PONOKA, ELNORA, STETTTLER, ROCKY MT. HOUSE

Producers operating their own creameries and Condensery.

Co-operation in Alberta

By F. J. FITZPATRICK

We are glad to have the opportunity to present to our readers the following brief survey of the progress of Co-operation in Alberta by the man whose business it is to be familiar with all aspects of the movement, rural and urban, in this Province. Mr. Fitzpatrick is Supervisor of Co-operative Activities and Credit Unions for the Alberta Department of Trade and Industry. His effective work for the advancement of these activities is widely appreciated.

CO-OPERATION is on the march. More and more producers and consumers in the Province of Alberta are coming to realize that co-operation is the salvation of the ordinary every day man who must work to eat and provide a home for his family.

Albertans are co-operating in Co-operative Stores to provide themselves with their every day needs; in Farm Supply Co-operatives to provide themselves with the many requirements of the farm; including prepared feeds for their livestock; in Livestock Feeders' Associations for the feeding and preparing for market of livestock; in Dairy Co-operatives for the processing of their milk supply into butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, milk powder and fluid milk for city users; in Livestock Shipping Associations for the Co-operative Marketing of their livestock; in Poultry Co-operatives for the sale of their poultry and eggs and manufacture of powdered eggs for Britain and the supplying to themselves of chicks; in Seed Growers' Associations which market forage crop seeds for their members, and in many smaller organizations operating power lines, community halls, water supply and other associations for service to the people.

Figures Give Idea of Growth

Reports were received from 178 units showing a total turnover of \$58,868,822.63 in 1942 as compared with \$36,481,405 in 1941 by 150 units. The membership in 1941 was shown as 89,982 as compared with 120,466 in 1942. These figures give some idea of the growth of the Co-operative movement in this Province, but do not tell the whole story. Our Co-operative Associations now own over eight million dollars worth of buildings and equipment and stocks of supplies.

The ownership of these properties has been acquired during the past few years by the people most entitled to it, those who by their work and ability produced the products handled by their co-operative associations. Those who produce are as capable of handling processing and marketing as some outside group who are only interested in profits.

What Their Achievement Means

These Co-operative Associations are doing their own business for the benefit of their members, they are supplying themselves with consumer goods at a saving and are getting for the producer as large a share as possible of the consumer's dollar. No attempt is made to increase the cost of living to the consumer but by efficient processing and marketing methods, the producer is endeavoring to get a living from the produce he provides. By doing away with several profit-taking middlemen it is possible for the producer to get a square deal at no extra cost to the consumer, who is also assured of a square deal by co-operation.

There seems to be no doubt that co-operation is here to stay. It is the only fair and equitable way of doing business, and co-operation will continue to grow as more people realize that they can do for themselves what they have for years paid others to do for them.

Credit Unions in Rural Areas

Credit Unions are coming into prominence as the financial arm of Co-operation. Their early growth in Alberta was mainly in the cities, but the past few months have seen much greater Credit Union activity in rural areas.

Every district in Alberta should have a Credit Union. All Co-operative Activities need money for expansion.



F. J. FITZPATRICK

That money is right here in Alberta, mostly lying idle, and could be mobilized in Credit Unions for the financing of many projects. Most individuals need credit at times, and they can provide themselves with that credit through the Credit Union. On August 15th there were 117 Credit Unions in Alberta. At the end of June, 95 then reporting, had 8,000 members with assets of \$322,000, and had loaned, to their members, since inception, considerably over one million dollars. We could have one thousand Credit Unions and we could take care of all our Credit needs by our own thrift practised the Credit Union way.

Veterinary Questions and Answers

Paid-up subscribers may submit veterinary questions. Replies will not be sent by mail.

Symptoms Point to Blackleg

F.S.F., Paradise Valley.—Young steer eight months old was found dead, bloated to tremendous size and faint issue of blood coming from the mouth. This steer was in a small brome grass pasture with four others. They are fed one half pail of oat and wheat chop twice daily, plus plenty of water. This is the third beast I have lost this way within a year. All have been in different pastures, and all have been bloated enormously. Could this possibly be systosis? If so what could I do to prevent it? One of the other two victims was a young cow milking. The other a sucking calf.

Ans.—The symptoms you have described point to blackleg. To prevent this disease, vaccination is effective.

Warts on Steer's Neck

W.A.S., Stavely.—I have a steer 20 months old that had warts come on each side of his neck after I turned him out to grass in June and they are still there and are not diminishing. Would you please advise me what to do? Thanking you in advance for same.

Ans.—On those that have a neck,

WARNING

COAL WILL BE SCARCE NEXT WINTER !!!

Prepare your home now for adequate warmth with smaller fuel consumption

TO SAVE COAL CHECK THESE POINTS



✓ HOW TO GET MORE HEAT

Pipes and furnaces must be clean, and grates in good order. If one or two rooms are hard to heat, you are wasting fuel. A minor adjustment can probably remedy this. Have a competent man check your heating system, and make necessary repairs. Insulate your furnace and pipes when necessary.



✓ HOW TO AVOID HEAT LOSSES

Storm windows and doors must fit snugly and be weatherstripped. Lack of storm windows can cause as much as 20% heat loss. Caulking should be done around windows, doors and in cracks in brick work (some hardware stores have caulking guns for rent). Broken glass should be replaced, and loose panes puttied. Small expenditures on such work will save much fuel.



✓ HOW TO SAVE STILL MORE

You can save fuel and money by having your home properly insulated. It is a proven fact that in many homes lack of adequate insulation (including storm windows) results in unnecessary consumption of fuel—up to as much as 50%. Watch for later instructions on how to fire your furnace properly.

HAVE YOUR HOME INSPECTED FOR HEATING AND INSULATION DEFECTS

Get advice now! Skilled workmen and supplies are scarce. If you delay in getting your home ready for winter you may not be able to get the services you need.

Save one ton in five

MS10W

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

HON. C. D. HOWE, Minister

tie a small cord tightly around them and if they do not slough off in a week tie another cord. When they slough off apply a little terechloride of antimony to the raw spots to destroy the roots; this can be repeated every third day. Also give one tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution twice daily. If warts are flat apply castor oil once daily.

Mineral Deficiency

S.B., Coaldale.—I have two five-month-old calves that eat the boards off their stall. I am feeding rolled oats and iodized salt.

Ans.—This depraved appetite is a symptom of mineral deficiency. Give these calves a tablespoonful of

bone meal once daily for a couple of weeks and turn out in the sunshine as much as possible.

Cow's Milk Bitter

D.H., Acme.—Cow freshened about two months ago. Is on pasture, seems healthy but her milk is so bitter we cannot use it. What would be the cause?

Ans.—May be something she is getting in feed that would cause this. Give dose of physic.

Present prospects in the Union of South Africa point to a 1943 wheat crop much below the near-record production of 18,500,000 bushels harvested last year.



**PREVENT
DISEASES**

STOCKMEN and FARMERS

Save these Bulletins!
Some day one of them
may save a cow, hog,
horse, or some poultry
for you.

Due to the increased sickness among all classes of livestock, we are urging producers to vaccinate their stock before sickness appears. Vaccines are not meant for a cure, but as a preventative. But if sickness has appeared, a suitable vaccine can still help, but it takes more and maybe you will have lost a few head before you can get the rest treated.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA Shipping Fever or Stockyard Fever

caused by weather changes, shipping, etc.

Symptoms: Difficult breathing, dry cough, arched back, temperature, excitable and later, stagger.

Cattle: Vaccinate two weeks before shipping, with 5 c.c. dose Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, or administer 50 to 100 c.c. anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum at time of shipping, followed by Bacterin vaccination upon arrival. Sick animals should be isolated and given 100 to 250 c.c. anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum and repeated in 24 hours if necessary.

Hog and Sheep dosage: 40 to 50 c.c. Treat balance of herd with 10 c.c. mixed Bacterin Formula 1 and repeat in 48 hours to any sick animals.

A good stock of Globe vaccines always on hand under refrigeration.

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FARMER AND "FREE ECONOMY"

A very powerful drive is being organized in North America, the purpose of which is a return after the war to the "free enterprise" system.

It can't succeed, because that system is dead, but the effort to return to the past might bring disaster and chaos in which the demagogues and false prophets of Fascism would find their opportunity.

No one who has given thought and study to the vast transformation which has been wrought in our economic life during the war years by economic planning can imagine that a return to the past is possible. The adaptation of our productive plant to peace time uses will be a big enough job, which would be made impossible of achievement were the word to be given for a mad scramble back to *laissez faire*—back to the old style free competition.

Planning is inevitable. The only question is, whether the unavoidable planning of our economy shall be carried out by and in the interest of monopolistic enterprise, or in the interest of the great body of ordinary citizens, urban and rural, and in an essentially democratic manner. The first method, we believe, would lead in the direction of Fascism—the second in the direction of a social order in which ordered human freedom could be preserved.

* * *

Wartime planning has sometimes been badly done. Experiments in regulation have often been confused and confusing. There have been injustice and inequality of sacrifice by different classes of producers and others who render services to the community. But it is obvious that wartime planning has been vastly more efficient than pre-war non-planning. Actually "bureaucracy" has been more efficient than competitive "non-bureaucracy" was in the past. A glance at the statistics of wartime production makes that quite clear.

In North America (and not here alone) abundance has been achieved, even though in the industrial field it is an abundance of weapons intended for destruction. We think the vast majority of our people will insist that the production of abundance shall continue when the war is won—for the enhancement of human well-being.

* * *

Agriculture in Western Canada has never had much reason to be grateful for the gifts of a so-called "free economy". The kind of return to more or less free economy which took place after the last war (actually the economy was controlled in large measure by powerful non-popular interests) found farmers helpless to resist the forces which drove down their standards of living. We don't think many of them would look forward with any enthusiasm to a return to the conditions that prevailed, except for a brief term of years, between the First World War and the Second.

* * *

Planning for the future there must be; but it will not be the sort of planning we want unless the ordinary producers and consumers themselves, through organized effort, become strong enough to insist upon participation in the formulating and operating of the plans.

The building up by the farmers of their own co-operative enterprises, both in the fields of purchasing (of farm supplies and the necessities of life), and of marketing, are essential steps towards such participation. Agricultural representation on the planning boards can be assured only if the farm

THE FARM HOUSEHOLD

*They greet the breaking dawn with questing eyes
To read the promise of the coming day.
Too often Nature wantonly denies
Their needs and does their faithfulness betray.
They cannot moderate a scorching sun,
Compel the rains, nor stay the creeping frost—
The hour they dare to count a battle won
May see the labors of a season lost.*

*While man derides the tillers of the soil,
And for their service pays a grudging fee,
From day to day, from year to year, they toil,
With wind and weather riding high and free.
And with one voice the whole wide world demands
Its living—and its welfare—from their hands.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

people are sufficiently well organized to insist upon it. Adequate strength in primary organization, in every farmers' commercial organization, in every Provincial Federation of Agriculture, and in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, is the necessary condition without which the voice of Agriculture will not be heard.

* * *

It is largely because we have lived in an economy of scarcity that disputes have arisen in the past as to the division of the claims upon wealth distributed through prices to various classes of the productive community. We have been so concerned as to the division between the productive classes of the scarcity of goods that we have failed to see all the possibilities of an economy of abundance. Having failed to see this possibility, we have not insisted as eagerly as we might upon its attainment.

In a planned economy producing abundance, it will still be necessary for farmers, for example, to press through organized action for their rightful share in the "national income"; but the truth is that the standards of living of all can be raised (those of some classes more than others to ensure equity) without those of any large body of productive people being depressed.

* * *

OVER-ALL PATTERN VITAL

"Even where (in the past) partial attempts were made in the international wheat pool and the coffee valorization schemes to provide for world organization through governments, these schemes failed because they bore no relation to an over-all world pattern. The essential fact about the instability of the world in the years after 1918 was that because the unbalance was world-wide, only over-all world-wide action could bring any part of it into balance again."—Michael Straight, discussing world organization in *Make This the Last War*.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC DYNAMISM

"A democratic dynamism will involve the use of many means which we are asked to call 'totalitarian' and thus to surrender to the dictators—planning, military might, executive power, an administrative elite—but which are as compatible with democracy as with totalitarianism."—Max Lerner.

* * *

"The British army is prepared to let education leaven the lump of army discipline. (It) is not afraid of education for democracy, while our own army shows every indication of harboring such fears."—Reinhold Niebuhr in *New York Nation*.

Bottleneck at the Railhead

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
K.C., LL.D.

For some days the song of the harvester and the binder has been heard on the land, and now farmers are seeking storage space for the crop. And in many places they are surprised to find that there is no storage space available in the country elevators, even for the small quota of three bushels per acre. That is an unusual and unhealthy condition for the beginning of the crop movement, and is apt to cause some consternation and bitterness, and of course the first reaction is to blame the Elevator Companies.



The fault is not with the Elevator interests, as is indicated by the fact that every handling organization is in the same fix. There is very little space in Country Elevators in the three Prairie Provinces. It is just another instance of the man-power shortage backing up against the farmer plus sheer inability on the part of the National Selective Service Organization in Canada to organize the available man-power to meet emergent situations.

4500 Cars Awaiting Unloading

The bottle neck is at the head of the lakes. A few days ago over 4500 cars of grain were standing on the tracks at Fort William and Port Arthur awaiting unloading. Space for millions of bushels of grain is available in the terminals there. If this could be filled there would be ample room in the Country Elevators for the first quota deliveries and more.

The record shows that as long ago as April of this year the terminal operators had brought the situation to the attention of the Federal authorities, but without any satisfactory results. Incidentally the Selective Service authorities say that the right type of labor is not available, particularly at points like Fort William and Port Arthur, and there is no doubt that considerable allowance must be made for these men. A nation of twelve million people cannot make the war effort Canada is now putting forth, both in a military and industrial way, without sooner or later suffering acutely from a shortage of man-power, and that shortage will make itself felt even more directly in essential industries in the months to come.

In the meantime the authorities are taking aggressive action to meet the situation at the lake head and we hope for some relief in country storage in the near future.

Red Cross Activities Are On Big Scale

During the three years 1940, 1941, 1942, Red Cross shipments overseas were carried by 616 steamers, all but 14 of which reached their destination safely. In 1942, 52,659 cases of goods were forwarded to the Canadian Red Cross overseas, 130,182 to Canadian and British prisoners of war, 5,665 to Allied Red Cross Societies, 24,924 to other organizations. In addition, 42 cases of spare parts were sent to the Canadian Red Cross overseas, 9 station wagons and 44 ambulances. A total of 276 ambulances were sent from the beginning of the war to the end of 1942.

Cancelling a previous order-in-council, the Provincial Government decided on Friday to collect the usual succession duties, amounting to \$2,746, on the estate of the late Premier Aberhart.

Labor and Management Join in Post-War Training Plan

To expand the building industry's labor force to the 1,250,000 which it estimates will be required in the post-war period, the British Government plans a training program, to be administered jointly by labor and management. It estimates that this program will give special training in skilled trades to 200,000 men in the first three or four years after the war.

Action By A.F.A. Board

Direct farmer representation on the National Selective Service advisory board at Ottawa, and greater farm representation on the regional advisory boards, is urged in a resolution passed by the board of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, meeting in Calgary last week; it is also suggested that one board for each of the Prairie Provinces should be set up, with one farmer representative on each.

Dealing with the shortage of labor in packing plants, fears were expressed of a glut of hogs on the farms this fall unless action were taken by the National Selective Service to stop the movement of labor from the plants to farms.

Expansion of the plan whereby small groups of prisoners are sent from internment camps for farm work was recommended; and the board expressed appreciation of the action of the Government departments who instituted the plan.

The Provincial Government was asked to deal with the problem arising from the increase in numbers of coyotes due to shortage of ammunition; proposal of a national livestock co-operative was endorsed; and the Board repeated its request that farmers be not required to deduct income tax from payments to farm help for less than forty days' work.

Farm Co-op. Business in U.S. Increases by \$500 Million in Year

While, as a result of consolidations and discontinuances there were 50 fewer farm co-operatives in the U.S. at the end of the 1941-42 season than at the beginning, membership increased by 200,000 and co-operative business by \$560,000,000, according to a recently published study by the Farm Credit Administration of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The gain in dollar volume, over the previous year, amounted to nearly 25 per cent—partly because of larger quantities of goods handled, and partly because of a higher price level for farm products. Considerable expansion of business resulted from the demands of the war program, large quantities of various farm products being required to meet the needs of the armed forces, the lend-lease program, and the greatly increased needs of industrial workers. Co-operatives studied include both purchasing and marketing associations, and a number of "service" organizations providing insurance, financing, storage, etc.

Effective on Monday of the week which began August 30th a new order dealing with beef prices of the War-time Prices and Trade Board is effective with the two main objectives of ensuring that any drop in wholesale prices will be reflected in retail prices and of providing a standard system of cutting and pricing for retails throughout Canada.



Ready For the Battle Fronts

The hog raiser plays a very great part in our war effort. He must furnish pork for our armed services, and civilians, too. It is essential—and profitable—to produce it quickly. . . . You can get YOUR hogs to market in just 5 months by feeding

GOLD MEDAL HOG SUPPLEMENT
Order From Your Nearest Dealer or Direct From . . .

ANDERSON GRAIN & FEED COMPANY LIMITED
234-7th AVE. EAST, CALGARY, ALTA.

GOOD NEWS

"CATERPILLAR" D2 DIESEL will be available soon.

A limited number of "Caterpillar" D2's will be available for farmers commencing December, 1943.

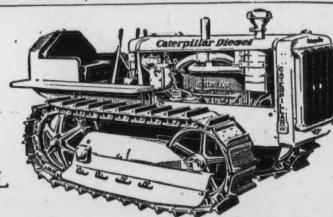
See your local Dealer or write to:

UNION TRACTOR & HARVESTER Co. Ltd.

Calgary

Edmonton

Lethbridge



CJCJ Echoes from Friendly Voice of the Foothills

Everybody likes to hear a well presented news analysis. That's why CJCJ completed plans recently to carry the "News Roundup" at 5:45 MDT. Every early evening at 5:45 you can dial your radio to the 1230 k.c. spot and tune in correspondents from all points of the world. It's a news roundup that has already established a favorable impression among Canadian listeners and will provide you with the interesting facts that provide a "human-interest" angle to the day by day news.

CJCJ studios said so-long to former staff members during the past couple of weeks. First to go was Allan Barker, Program Director for the Albertan radio station, who has advanced to other fields of broadcasting, carrying with him the good wishes of

the entire staff. Bruce Leyden, Chief Announcer at CJCJ, leaves this week for Kelowna, B.C. He will take over announcing duties at CKOV and thereby combine doctors orders with his chosen work. Bruce, after unsuccessfully trying twice to gain admission to the Canadian army, accepted his discharge with the medical suggestion that coastal climates would agree with him much better. So out steps another CJCJ man, with new fields to conquer and success wished for him by all.

With recent program changes, here are some of the times that CJCJ listeners can look for feature programs of the CBC being released out of Calgary by the Albertan Broadcasting Station: 2:30 in the afternoon, Monday through Friday, Wednesday excepted; 4:30 in the afternoon, Monday through Friday; and on Sundays added program features of the CBC for the present broadcasting times will include London Commentary, the BBC News and Analysis, Quentin McLean.

INTERESTING PLOTS



At almost every SEARLE Elevator there will be found growing a DEMONSTRATION "CROP TESTING PLAN" PLOT. It will pay farmers to visit these plots for they will find many varieties—some of them quite new—growing in competition one with the other.

For further information see the nearest SEARLE Agent.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

(18)

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

FOREWORD

In this Report, at various stages, four time periods are used—

1. CALENDAR YEAR
2. FISCAL YEAR — of the Company; 52 weeks. Ending last Thursday in March. Designated by year of close. e.g. Year under review is Fiscal 1943.
3. CROP YEAR — or Production Year. Beginning month of flush production. e.g. Flush production of Hogs begins in September. Therefore, the *Hog Crop Year* is from September to following August. Designated also by year of close. *Hog Crop Year 1943*—is year from September, 1942, to August, 1943.
4. WAR YEAR — The war began September, 1939. First War Year—September, 1939, to August, 1940. Second War Year—September, 1940, to August, 1941. Third War Year—September, 1941, to August, 1942. Fourth War Year—September, 1942, to August, 1943. NOTE—'War Year' is therefore co-terminous with 'Hog Crop Year'.

The sixteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 25, 1943. In respect of weight of product sold, and also dollar value of sales, new records were established:—

Weight of product sold.....	1,328,616,840 lbs.
Previous high (fiscal 1942).....	1,228,029,942 lbs.
Increase over previous high.....	8.2%
Dollar value of sales.....	\$169,141,670.71
Previous high (fiscal 1942).....	\$144,509,292.41
Increase over previous high.....	17%
Net Profit (after Wartime Inventory Reserve, Depreciation and Taxes) was.....	\$1,611,417.68
Equivalent, On Sales \$169,141,000 to.....	.95%
On Tonnage 1,328,616,000 lbs., to.....	12.1c per 100 lbs.

Net Profit in relation to Sales, —.95%—was the lowest but one in the history of the Company. In the depression year 1932, Net Profit was .64% of Sales. The regular dividend of \$4.00 per share (\$1.00 quarterly) was paid throughout the year.

The year was the fourth of the war period. (In fiscal 1940, there were seven war months, September, 1939, to March, 1940.)

The following table sets up Tonnage and Sales for the four war years in comparison with the four pre-war years.

TABLE 1

Fiscal Year	Tonnage	Sales	Average Price per lb.
PRE-WAR YEARS			
1936	659,706,573 lbs.	\$ 63,586,883	9.6c
1937	774,270,797	72,699,519	9.4c
1938	836,420,547	84,145,896	10.1c
1939	800,763,592	77,225,732	9.6c
Average	767,790,377 lbs.	\$ 74,414,507	9.7c
WAR YEARS			
1940	913,251,116 lbs.	\$ 88,205,639	9.7c
1941	1,091,263,352	110,291,839	10.1c
1942	1,228,029,942	144,509,292	11.8c
1943	1,328,616,840	169,141,671	12.7c
Average	1,140,290,312 lbs.	\$128,037,110	11.2c
Increase (average).....	48%	72%	15%
Increase fiscal 1943 over last pre-war year (fiscal 1939).....	66%	119%	32%

The last column of the above table shows the average price, per pound of product sold.

In the last pre-war year (fiscal 1939), this price-per-pound was 9.6c. For the year under review (fiscal 1943) the corresponding figure was 12.7c. An increase of..... 32%.

It is interesting to set up a comparison of farm prices for the same two years. The following table gives this comparison for the main farm products.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF FARM PRICES, 1939-1943				
	Average March 1939	Average March 1943	% Increase 1939 to 1943	
Wheat, No. 1 Nor., Ft. William.....	59½c	97c	63%	
Oats, No. 2 C.W., Ft. William.....	28½	51	79	
Barley, No. 3 C.W., Ft. William.....	35½	62½	76	
Cheese, f.o.b. Factory, Ontario.....	11	20½	109	
Creamery Butter, Toronto.....	21¼	35 3/8	100	
Eggs, Grade A Large, Toronto.....	21½	33	53	
Chickens, Milk Fed A, Toronto.....	24½	34	39	
Good Steers, live, Toronto.....	6.78	11.77	74	
Hogs, B-1, dressed, Toronto.....	12.25	17.12	43	
Lambs, live, Toronto.....	9.10	15.91	75	

*Subsidies, Federal plus Provincial.

It is not possible to arrive at an accurate weighted percentage of increase for all farm products, but a glance over Column 3 in the above table would indicate that 60% increase may be taken as an approximate average.

In addition to the comparison of sales volume (Table 1), Shareholders (and

the public generally) will be interested in a comparison of profits as between the war and pre-war periods.

Unfortunately, no records are available for the Packing Industry as a whole. But the following table sets up the record for Canada Packers.

TABLE 3

Fiscal Year	Net Profit	Percentage of Sales	Net Profit expressed as—Per 100 lbs.
PRE-WAR YEARS			
1936	\$1,288,011	2.0%	19.5c
1937	1,522,662	2.1	19.7
1938	1,100,559	1.3	13.1
1939	1,238,736	1.6	15.5
Average	\$1,287,492	1.7%	16.8c
WAR YEARS			
1940	\$1,667,809	1.9%	18.2c
1941	1,555,028	1.4	14.2
1942	1,611,465	1.1	13.1
1943	1,611,418	.95	12.1
Average	\$1,611,430	1.3%	14.1c

The profits listed above are net, after deduction of Bond Interest, War-time Inventory Reserve, Depreciation, and Taxes.

The principal deduction is that for Taxes.

In the four pre-war years, Federal Taxes totalled..... \$1,384,004.12

In the single year under review, Federal Tax (Income plus Excess Profits) is..... \$1,843,664.65

For the four war years, Federal Taxes (Income plus Excess Profits) total..... \$5,997,682.30

In war time, volume expands and prices advance. These are the conditions most favorable to profits. So profits (in war time) are high.

It is the policy of Government to take back the largest feasible share of these profits in the form of taxes. Such a policy is fair and necessary. The cost of carrying on the war could be met in no other way.

However, at some stage after the war, a reverse trend is bound to occur. Volume will decline, and prices will drop. The profits of war time will then be replaced by unavoidable losses.

To provide a buffer against these losses, the Excess Profits Tax Act provides for the setting up of a Wartime Inventory Reserve. This reserve is limited in scope. It may be set up only after the minimum tax (40%) has been paid; also it may be set up only in respect of a volume equivalent to that of the last pre-war year.

The need for such a reserve is indicated by the fact that, to convert this year's inventory to the pre-war price basis (that of March 1939) would require a reserve of..... \$5,900,000.

In the year under review, the Wartime Inventory Reserve set up was..... \$650,000.

The Consolidated Profit and Loss Account tells the story of the business in the simplest form. Each item in the Statement is expressed as a percentage of total sales.

The following table sets up a comparison for the fiscal years 1939 (last pre-war) and 1941, 1942, 1943.

TABLE 4

ANALYSIS OF PROFIT AND LOSS—YEARS ENDED MARCH				
	1939	1941	1942	1943
Sales.....	\$77,225,732	\$110,291,839	\$144,509,292	\$169,141,671
Cost of products, chiefly Live Stock.....	80.5%	80.7%	81.4%	83.64%
Cost of materials and packages.....	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.74
Wages and salaries.....	8.9	8.1	7.3	7.00
General Expenses.....	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.54
Bond Interest.....	.2	.1	—	.02
Wartime Inventory Reserve.....	—	.3	.9	.38
Depreciation.....	1.1	.8	.6	.50
Total cost of product, plus expenses.....	97.7	97.1	97.0	97.82
Written off investments.....	—	.1	—	—
Profit before taxes.....	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.18
Taxes.....	.7	1.4	1.9	1.23
Net Profit.....	1.6	1.4	1.1	.95

It will be seen that, in the year under review,—fiscal 1943,—out of each dollar of sales, there was paid for raw materials, principally live-stock..... 83.64c

This is a new and very important record.

The previous high for live stock,—in fiscal 1942,—was..... 81.4c

Compared to fiscal 1939, the increased percentage to the producer is (83.64 - 80.5)..... 3.14% (\$5,311,048.

Expressed in dollars, the extra sum accruing to the producer is (3.14% of \$169,141,671).....

Another item in Table 4 which challenges attention is that for Wages and Salaries.

Expressed as a percentage of sales, there is a decline year by year. This does not mean that wage rates are lower. In fact, they have advanced substantially. But the percentage of advance in rates has been less than the percentage of advance in sales.

At the end of fiscal 1943, workmen at all plants but one had been granted the full cost of living bonus,—\$4.25 per week,—and, in addition, individual adjustments which averaged approximately 4c per hour. (At Vancouver, for special reasons, the cost of living bonus was slightly less.)

Over and above this, the Regional War Labor Boards at Vancouver and Edmonton have recently granted a further increase of 5c per hour. The Company declined to join in the application for these increases.

Following this action by the British Columbia and Alberta Boards, it was felt that employees at other plants were entitled to equivalent advances. These have been granted or are now under discussion.

The decision of the British Columbia and Alberta Boards has imposed upon the Company an additional cost for wages of approximately \$750,000.00 per year.

A reference to labor would not be complete without mention of the strain which has at times been put upon plant workmen by reason of war conditions.

The appeal for increased live stock production has met with a signal response from the farmers of Canada, also under very difficult conditions in respect of manpower.

The measure of that response is shown in the live stock deliveries (reported later in Table 5).

However, owing to complications resulting from ceiling regulations, the increased deliveries, especially of cattle, have come in a quite irregular flow. Over considerable periods deliveries have been extremely light, with the result that certain of the plant gangs have had very short hours. During these periods, the attraction of higher wages elsewhere has drawn off many key workmen.

These periods of short deliveries have in turn been followed by other periods of heavy deliveries. At these times the strain upon the reduced gangs has been very severe.

The present month (August) is normally the month of minimum deliveries of cattle plus hogs. And even at the present time the problem of processing the live stock is by no means light.

In the coming Fall, beginning mid-September, the appeals of the last three years for increased live stock production will begin to take their full effect. It is expected that in October and November, record deliveries of cattle, hogs, and lambs will arrive on the markets.

How these record deliveries are to be processed is a problem which is causing much anxiety. For the first time in history the Canadian Packing Industry may find itself unable to handle all the live stock. Plant facilities are ample. The shortage will be that of skilled workmen.

The Council of Canadian Meat Packers has had this subject up urgently with the National Selective Service. During the past two months, deferment has been requested for all key men. And some consideration has been given to these requests. But many men have been taken.

The only possible method of avoiding a most serious crisis is that National Selective Service should provide replacements in large numbers, and should assist in turning back to the industry,

(a) those key men who have gone to other industries;

(b) perhaps also, for limited periods, certain key men in Armed Services who have not yet left Canada.

Only those engaged in the Live Stock Industry can realize how serious would be the crisis, if live stock, especially hogs, could not be processed when they reached market weights.

The Packing Industry is an element (an important one) in the broader Live Stock Industry. The key element is the Farmer. It is he who determines what quantity of live stock shall be produced.

Since July 1940, constant appeals have been made to the farmer to increase production, particularly of hogs and cattle. Higher prices have added further stimulus.

To these appeals, the farmer has made a notable response. It is indicated in the following table of Slaughtering at Inspected Establishments:-

TABLE 5

SLAUGHTERINGS AT INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS
TOTAL CANADA

Crop Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Swine
Sept. 1 to Aug. 31				
1939	854,953	674,963	793,724	3,186,740
1940 (War Year 1)	887,312	690,706	758,428	4,601,845
1941 (" 2)	940,795	696,943	794,638	6,172,982
1942 (" 3)	1,010,012	708,546	798,315	6,467,185
1943 (" 4)*	998,886*	598,619*	837,048*	6,457,635*
Increase				
from crop year 1939				
to " " 1943	143,933	76,344	43,324	3,270,895
*August estimated.	17%	11%	5%	103%

..Minus.

NOTE 1—The diminution in marketings of calves indicates, not so much a decline, as a prospective increase in meat production. The reason fewer calves were marketed is that a greater number were held on the farms to grow up into breeding stock.

2—Although crop year 1943 shows a diminution, as compared with 1942, in the number of cattle (11,126) and of hogs (9,550),—nevertheless the actual quantity of beef and of pork produced was greater, inasmuch as the animals were heavier.

The increase in weight of meat produced (crop year 1943 over 1942) was—
Beef 6.5 per cent.
Pork 5.5 per cent.

3—Table 5 is the record of Inspected Slaughtering. No record exists of Uninspected Slaughtering, but in crop year 1943 these were much higher, both of cattle and hogs.

It is the general view, though no official record exists, that beef cattle population in Canada is now higher than at any time in ten years.

As to hogs, a forecast of marketings for the first quarter of the approaching crop year has been issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture. It is as follows:—

TABLE 6

FORECAST BY FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HOG MARKETINGS—OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1943

	Forecast 1943	Actual 1942	Percentage Increase
Alberta	799,000	599,600	33.0%
Saskatchewan	575,000	329,700	74.0
Manitoba	295,000	218,500	35.0
Total Prairies	1,669,000	1,147,800	45.4
Ontario	529,000	526,900	.45
Quebec	150,500	119,500	26.0
Total Central Provinces	679,500	646,400	5.0
Total five Provinces	2,348,500	1,794,200	31.0

It is likely the unfavorable crop prospect in Eastern Canada may lead to reduced breedings. If so, the increase for the later part of the coming crop year will be less. There might even be a decrease.

Recent Allied successes give ground for hoping that an Allied victory in Europe may come at an earlier date than had been expected. The problems of the post-war period already call for study.

What demands will that period present to the Canadian Live Stock Industry?

The discussions of the recent Allied Food Conference at Hot Springs give some lead as to the answer.

In that Conference, forty-four Allied countries participated. The published reports may be summarized as follows:—

(a) In the immediate post-war period the demand for food will be greater, not less, than at present. In that period, many occupied and neutral countries, now extremely short of food, must receive immediate supplies.

Committees were set up at the Conference, to work out plans in advance for these immediate post-war shipments.

These relief shipments will need to be continued for a period of one or two years.

(b) As to the long-range food problem, the Conference envisaged a policy of setting up higher nutritional standards in all Allied countries. It was the view of the Conference that if effect could be given to such a policy, the food problem would be, not how to dispose of surpluses, but rather how to produce enough food to meet world requirements. Such a world policy, if practical effect can be given to same, would have far-reaching implications for Canada, which produces, and must for many years continue to produce, a large food surplus.

But to set up adequate standards of nutrition in 44 countries (and many more,—for neutral and enemy countries would have to be brought in) is a vastly complicated problem. In every country new methods of food distribution would have to be introduced. It would be a programme which would take years to work out to completion.

It is, therefore, simple common-sense that every existing outlet for Canada's surplus food should be assiduously cultivated.

In the field of live stock, Canada has one chief surplus crop, and one established customer. The surplus crop is hogs. The customer is Great Britain;—(the surplus is shipped in the form of Wiltshire Bacon).

In this market, before the war, Canadian Wiltshire Bacon was a second-place product. Danish Bacon held first place. Canadian Wiltshires sold at a price approximately 8 shillings per Cwt. below that of Danish.

In respect of British bacon supplies, the war imposed upon Canada a special obligation. From June 1940, when Norway, Denmark and Holland were over run, Canada became Britain's sole outside source of Wiltshire Bacon.

Canadian farmers were urged to increase production to the limit. Their response is indicated in the record of bacon shipments.

Exports to Great Britain in the highest pre-war year (1937) had been 192,000,000 lbs. This year, the objective is 675 million lbs.

Shipments may fall short of this, but will exceed..... 600,000,000 lbs.

Alongside the increased production, for two years there was carried forward a most successful campaign of hog improvement (led by the Canadian Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Bacon Board).

By the Spring of 1942, Canadian bacon had reached a standard of quality and sizability higher than had ever before been achieved. Reports coming back from England gave ground for the hope that at last Canadian bacon might become established in first place in the British market.

(In addition to the popularity based upon improved quality and sizability, there was the strong emotional factor that Canada had come to Britain's help when bacon was not available from any other source.)

What would it mean to the Canadian farmer if Canadian bacon were established in first place in the British market?

In addition to the greatly increased volume, it would mean an extra 8 shillings per Cwt. (\$3.00 per hog) on all the bacon shipped to England.

That, in turn, would mean an extra \$3.00 per hog on all the hogs produced in Canada. (For the price of the total crop is determined by the price which can be obtained for the surplus.)

Inspected killings in Canada this year will be approximately..... 6,500,000 hogs.

Uninspected killings, at least..... 2,500,000 "

i.e. total hog production in Canada is now in excess of..... 9,000,000 "

An extra \$3.00 per hog would mean to the Canadian farmer an added income of.....\$27,000,000 per year.

This is the sum at stake in the issue whether Canadian bacon, after the war, shall occupy first or second position in the British market.

Within the last twelve months the prospect of achieving first position has been jeopardized. The reason lies in the urgency of the British demand for bacon. The British Ministry of Food was very intent upon maintaining a four-ounce ration of Wiltshire Bacon. To do this, they required from Canada 675 million pounds per year.

To meet this requirement, the Canadian Bacon Board cut down domestic consumption to one-fifth of the Canadian production. Notwithstanding this, however, British requirements could be met only by finishing Canadian hogs to a heavier weight.

At the urgent request of the Ministry of Food, this has been done.

The result is that Canadian bacon is beginning to lose its acceptance, not with the Ministry of Food, but with the British public.

British housewives are beginning to think of Canadian bacon, as in the last war, as heavy, fat bacon. Consciously or subconsciously, the idea is being re-established in their minds that Canadian bacon is really a second-grade bacon.

But that is not the only penalty.

In the last analysis, the person who determines the quality of the bacon is the man who produces the pig. Twenty years have been spent in bringing home to the Canadian farmer the necessity for lean hogs and sizable weights. The present request for heavier bacon is bound to blur the farmer's mental picture of the proper type of bacon hog. It is much easier to break down standards than to restore them.

All these facts have many times been considered by the Department of Agriculture and the members of the Bacon Board. In the emergency they have felt they must respond to the request of the Ministry of Food.

However, the increased marketings of the coming crop year should make possible an early return to the standards already reached in the Spring of 1942, and thereafter a further sustained campaign of improvement.

The sum at stake makes this the most important single issue in Canadian Agriculture.

As in previous years, a copy of this report will be sent to every employee of the Company.

And, as in previous years, the Directors wish to express their appreciation and gratitude for the loyal and efficient work of employees of all ranks.

The Company's profit-sharing plan has been continued. The bonus distributed to Employees at the close of the fiscal year was.....\$790,000.00.

A reference at length has been made to the difficult problems which will arise in the coming months, of getting the work done.

The processing of foods is one of the most essential war jobs. The Directors feel they can assure Shareholders and the public, that the men and women who work for Canada Packers will not fail.

J. S. McLEAN,

TORONTO, 23rd August, 1943.

President.

Extra copies of this report are available, and so long as they last will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto.) (ADVT.)

WAR DIARY

Aug. 19th.—Russians take Zmyev, 20 miles south of Kharkov. Royal Navy shells coastal batteries on Italian toe; London hears Germans moving considerable forces into Italy. Whole German government moved from Berlin states Berne despatch. U.S. defeats Jap effort to retake Vella Lavella (occupied on Sunday). Canadian casualties in Sicily total 1,895.

Aug. 20th.—Outbreak of sabotage Denmark reported from Sweden; litical leaders in session in Copenhagen. R.A.F. mosquitos raid Berlin; her raids on Nazi air bases in France, Holland; U.S. heavy bombers attacked Flushing, Gilze-Rijen, late yesterday, announced; 6 aircraft lost, 34 enemy planes downed. Germans slow down Russian drives on Kharkov and Bryansk. U.S. naval forces take Stromboli, Lipari, chief Aeolian islands.

Aug. 21st.—U.S., Canadian forces land on Kiska, unopposed; Japs driven out by continued bombing. Allies press towards Salamaua. Railways in southern Italy target of continuous night and day bombing.

Aug. 22nd.—Russians advance in hard fighting on Kharkov front. Eight Allied planes lost in operations over southern Italy, 51 Axis planes destroyed. Litvinoff recalled from U.S. T. V. Soong joins conference at Quebec.

Aug. 23rd.—Kharkov falls to Russians, Germans in full retreat westward. U.S., Canadians, occupy Segula, island near Kiska. R.A.F., R.C.A.F., bomb chemical works at Leverkusen; Germans say Duesseldorf also attacked; five bombers lost. Joint War Aid Committee, U.S.-Canadian body, set up by Quebec conference, to pool North American munitions production. Salerno (Italy) heavily bombed, 33 enemy fighters downed.

Aug. 24th.—Two thousand tons explosives dropped on Berlin by R.A.F.,

R.C.A.F.; 58 aircraft lost. Nazi Gestapo chief Himmler given new powers. Italy is taking steps to demilitarize Rome, says Italian news agency. Former Fascist leaders arrested, Berne reports. Rioting in Denmark; six cities declared in state of emergency. Allies within two miles Salamaua airport. Japs have lost 147 cruisers and destroyers in war, is New York calculation.

Aug. 25th.—R.A.F. Mosquitos raid Berlin, fires still burning from previous night's bombing. Russians advance south and west from Kharkov; Germans abandon stocks of war material in retreat. Nazis rush troops into Denmark. South Italian communications bombed. World to be rid of outlaws this time, says Roosevelt at Ottawa; says new and better days can be achieved after war. McNaughton visits Canadian troops in Sicily.

Aug. 26th.—Mosquitos bomb Berlin for third consecutive night. Strikes spread in Denmark; free Danes and Britons believed to have parachuted to lead sabotage. Germans sink two Swedish boats, says Stockholm report. Mountbatten made Chief of southeast Asia Allied command; first objective projected drive believed to be Burma. Russian advance guard 85 miles west of Kharkov, a third of the distance to Kiev. Foggia airfields target for night and day Allied bombing. Recognition French committee national liberation by Britain, U.S., Canada, announced.

Aug. 27th.—Danish uprisings grow. Goebbels says coercion at home needed if Germany to remain strong; states Germany "in deadly danger". Finnish opposition leaders head move for separate peace. Badoglio said to have envoys in neutral countries to feel out Allied peace terms. Air attacks on south Italy continue.

Aug. 28th.—Mighty air fleet of R.A.F., R.C.A.F., hammers Nuremberg, Ruhr, northern France, low

Says German Co-operators' Spirit Not Crushed

MANCHESTER, England.—Union of co-operative movements all over the world in a powerful world movement was envisaged by F. A. Palmer, Vice-president of the International Co-operative Alliance, in a recent broadcast addressed to German co-operators. While the Nazis had smashed the mighty structure built up by German co-operators before 1933, said Mr. Palmer, they had not succeeded in stamping out the spirit of free co-operation in Germany.

Lumber For Farm Building Won't Cost More

Farmers erecting new farm buildings, or repairing others (apart from houses) will be spared the increased costs of lumber, recently authorized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The farmer will be billed for the new price, by his dealer, but will have to pay only 90 per cent of it, the remaining 10 per cent being repaid the dealer as subsidy from the Government. The plan applies to rough and dressed soft wood, and to laths, shingles, and posts.

Where the use of a steel drum is absolutely essential, farmers have been exempted by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board from the regulations requiring return of empty drums to the usual channels of trade.

Canadian exports in July were valued at \$303,600,000, an all-time high.

countries; 11 planes lost, 16 Nazi fighter aircraft destroyed. Russians 100 miles west of Kharkov. King Boris of Bulgaria dies suddenly after conference with Hitler. U.S. forces take Bairoko on New Georgia, Jap garrison of 10,000 on Kolombangara believed isolated.

Aug. 29th.—Danish naval forces scuttle major part of fleet, 9 ships escape to Sweden; Nazis proclaim martial law. Peace demonstrations in Bulgaria; Boris was assassinated, is rumor; 6-year-old son declared king. Allied bombing raids extend to north of Rome. Air attacks have reduced Axis steel output by 25 per cent, is belief New York industrial authorities.

Aug. 30th.—Russians capture Taganrog. King Christian threatened to abdicate if Danish cabinet accepted Nazi ultimatum on Saturday, now reported; many refugees reach Sweden, others drowned as German gunners sunk fleeing boats. Eden back in England, to meet Russian and U.S. ambassadors. Japs gain on Salamaua front.

Aug. 31st.—Second front in Europe to be opened when prospects good for success, says Churchill in broadcast from Quebec; meets Canadian cabinet. General strikes break out in nine Danish cities; R.A.F., R.C.A.F. make smashing hits on three Rhineland cities; lose 28 bombers. Two aircraft missing after U.S. bombers, with Allied fighters, raid Nazi targets in France. Russians take Glukhov, hundred miles west of Kursk, and Yelnya, 45 miles east of Smolensk. Axis puts up stronger air resistance over Italy, lose 21 planes to Allied 15 in day's operations.

Sept. 1st.—Berlin bombed by R.A.F. and R.C.A.F.; considerable fighter opposition; 47 aircraft missing. Fighter night raids, U.S. bomber raids by day, over north-west Europe. Heavy Russian offensives and continued advances on vast southern front; Nazis admit retreat in Stalino area. Allied bombers raid Pisa (165 miles north of Rome), many objectives in southern Italy; 16 Axis, 3 Allied, aircraft downed; unit of Royal Navy shells Reggio (across straits from Messina), surrounding batteries. U.S. forces attack Marquis Islands from sea and air.

C.A.D.P. SECTION (Continued from page 2)

tion of creamery butter in Saskatchewan in 1937 was 23,571,938 pounds, and in 1941 it was 37,126,694 pounds, an increase of 13,554,756 pounds or over 50 per cent in a four-year period. Even in 1938, the year following the culling process due to short crop on feed, the production was just the same as it was in the drought year of 1937. Saskatchewan's record of production in 1942 was even greater than it was in 1941, and Saskatchewan's improvement in creamery butter production in most all the years in between 1938 and this date have been much above the average record of production of any other Province in the Dominion.

It is agreed by those closely connected with the creamery industry in Saskatchewan that a great number of unprofitable dairy cows were taken out of all the herds in 1937 and the result was there was more time for the herd owner to take better care of the animals left, and further, that the progeny of these cows retained, were on the average much better than would have been the case had the culling not been done.

Taking Stock of Your Operations

Undoubtedly everyone of you at certain periods takes a little time and mentally goes back over your farming operations and from this meditation makes many decisions. First, you may decide that you shall grow more oats and barley next year or you shall secure a new type of seed for some of the grains that you are growing, and at the same time another thought may also come to your mind, whether or not the dairy cow is paying you to milk her or whether you are paying the dairy cow for the privilege of sitting on the stool by her side twice a day and taking what she can give. Unless the dairy cow is paying you to milk her, then no doubt you do not wish to keep her. When you make this decision about any cow in your dairy herd it will pay you exceedingly if you get rid of her in the shortest time possible.

In the membership of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool there is a large number of dairy farmers who, we know, have been following this rule, and we are sure their experience would prove again the truth of the actual experience that Saskatchewan had in this same line. Keep only the best cows and use only a good and proven herd sire.

We can help ourselves and help ourselves a great deal by adopting a practical plan of flock and herd improvement, and most important of all is that when we set our minds to a plan of this kind, we make sure that we follow through and see that the program is adhered to. We should all make sure that we never pay a dairy cow to milk her. She should always pay us. Help on your farm now will not be plentiful and it is therefore a good time to make sure that any time you have for attention to either your dairy herd or your poultry flock is spent on good producers.

SOLDIER HARVESTERS

Action Follows U.F.A. Protest

Under date of August 12th, Robert Gardiner, President of the U.F.A., wrote Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor, at Ottawa, in part as follows:

"According to press despatch, the farmer would have to pay members of the armed services working for him \$4.00 per day irrespective of whether they were able to work at harvest operations, even owing to climatic conditions. . . . The point I wish to raise and protest against is that if the press statement is correct, no farmer could afford to hire labor at harvest wages on straight time, irrespective of whether or not they are working. . . . I believe that most farmers would be willing to provide board and probably some small compensation during wet weather while harvesting operations are impossible, but I am quite satisfied that no farmer can afford to pay straight wages irrespective of weather conditions. I trust this press report is not correct, but if it is, then I am sure that it would be better to have it altered as soon as possible."

In a despatch dated August 25th, Hon. D. Bruce MacMillan, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, who had received copies of the correspondence, announced that he had been notified by Mr. MacNamara "that soldier-farmers who have been placed under the farm duty plan are to be paid only for days actually worked on the farm. . . . The regulations will apply to soldiers already assigned to farms under the plan, as well as those to be sent in the near future."

*It Pays to Support Your Primary
Farm Organization which is Fighting
for Your Interest All the Time.*

The United Farmers of Alberta

BRING OR SEND YOUR GUN REPAIRS

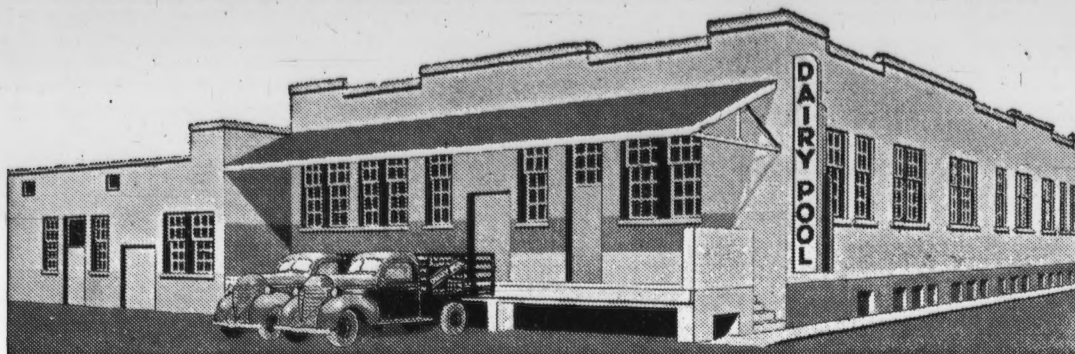
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Wolves



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SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION



MODERN PLANT OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL AT 705 ELEVENTH AVE. W., CALGARY

Message from General Manager

Vancouver, B.C.

The Board of Directors and Management of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool have felt for some time that the producers at large in the South part of the Province are vitally interested in the life and progress of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool and have decided to endeavor to keep you informed through these pages.

This interest of late has become more and more evident, as the interest in the co-operative philosophy is growing and the movement is advancing in other directions, having made wonderful progress in recent years. It now embraces an ever widening field of activities. The co-operative movement generally may be recognized as the essential stabilizer for the post-war era. It is believed that it will, to a considerable extent, function as the balancing wheel in our modern economies, and as such will be the safe-guard for our democratic economic structure.

Built on Sound Principles

The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool has been built up on safe and sound principles as a co-operative institution under proper democratic control, especially for the purpose of serving the dairy producers with manufacturing and marketing service at cost. Through sound policies and dependable service the patronage has in recent years been built up to a point where the volume handled assured the greatest possible economy, and the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool now really has something to offer to the dairy producers of the South.

The governing thought and hopes of the Board of Directors and the Management is that of extending dependable service at cost to each and every producer within reach of this service and the particularly healthy growth during the past few years indicates that these hopes may be justified and realized to a gratifying degree in the very near future. There are excellent reasons for this optimistic view. The volume which is now going through the plants is large enough to

insure the greatest possible economy. The results obtained and net returns to the members during the last few years have been most gratifying.

Wheat Pool Offers

Producers now realize that the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool offers their members and patrons manufacturing and market service at cost, ownership of plants and facilities under democratic producer control, justifiable pride in ownership of plants and facilities, and satisfaction and pleasure in mutual interest in common with fellow producers, and we believe

ANNOUNCEMENT by the PRESIDENT

With this issue of The Western Farm Leader the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool opens its section in this valuable paper. By unanimous vote at the recent annual meeting, the delegates decided to send a copy of the paper to each member of the S.A.D.P. for one year. Our section of the paper will be used to keep our members informed of the activities of their organization and of progressive thought in general.

On behalf of the Board of the S.A.D.P., I am very grateful that we are able to publish as our first article a very optimistic letter, specially prepared by our General Manager, Mr. C. E. Christensen.

Three Hills

WM. BURNS, President.

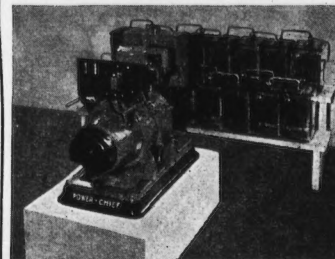
that every co-operative minded producer will welcome the opportunity to become a partner in this great Organization and participate in the value of the independence which the membership in the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool can provide. If you are not now a patron, we trust we may have the pleasure at an early date of serving you.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL,

Per C.E. Christensen,
General Manager.

The FARMER'S FRIEND

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Wheat Pool Sub-districts Delegates' Election

The results of elections for the position of delegate held in eight Alberta Wheat Pool sub-districts have resulted in the following being elected:

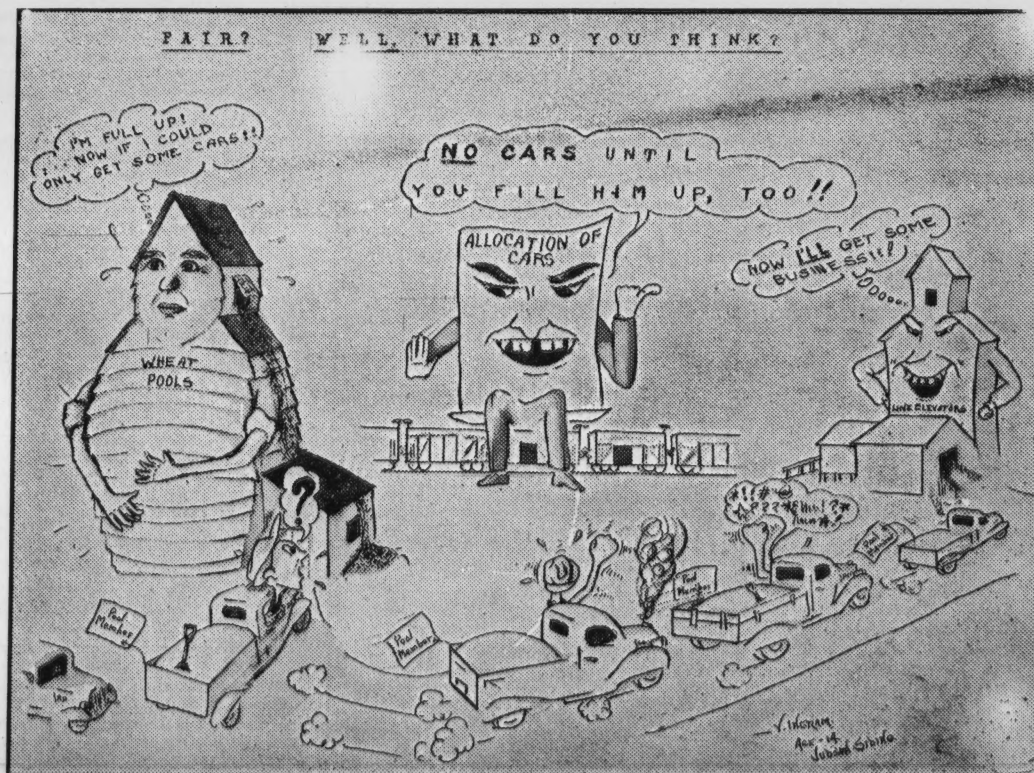
Sub-District

- A-5—W. A. Hamilton, Lethbridge.
- A-9—John P. Burns, Bow Island.
- B-3—Eugene L. O'Neil, Woodhouse.
- B-5—Guy E. Voisey, Champion.
- E-3—E. R. Lewis, Winterburn.
- F-3—Gustaf T. Scott, Metiskow.
- F-9—Charles P. Hayes, Strome.
- G-9—Steve S. Romanchuk, Smoky Lake.

At 193 per cent of base period, U.S. farm prices index is highest for 25 years.

Maritime Livestock Co-op. Shows Large Increase in Turnover for Past Year

Livestock sales of over \$900,000 were reported at the recent annual meeting of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes); sales of merchandise, fertilizer, wool, etc., totalled over \$1,400,000. The aggregate turnover was over half a million dollars more than in the previous year, which in its turn had shown an increase of \$300,000 over the twelve months preceding. The wholesale warehouse hitherto operated by the association has now been turned over to a new organization to be known as Cape Breton Co-operative Services. Patronage dividends for 1938-39, and for 1939, amounting to upwards of \$16,500, were declared payable this year.



Interests of The United Farm Women

We're Less "Individualistic" Now

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta,

Dear Farm Women:

Wouldn't it be interesting to know how many quarts of peas have been canned in Alberta this season? No doubt city women have made their contribution to the number, but I imagine that by far the greater number have been done in country kitchens. What more popular subject is there where a few women are foregathered? The subject is almost certain to be brought forward, and we hear most varying tales of the number of quarts stored for winter. Certainly we can feel that the country women have complied with the request to "Can for Victory".

Humble Rhubarb in Demand

And, by the way, how the humble rhubarb seems, after all, to be in demand in many places! In the early season we considered the amount of sugar it required made it a rather dubious article to use. Since we have discovered the price of the usual canning fruit, in many instances there has been a hasty skirmish for rhubarb and it is being put up without sugar at least. And when we stop to think,

how insane it all seems that at the state of civilization we like to consider we have attained, we are so busy being employed in killing or making preparations for killing, or in being killed, that we cannot enjoy the fruits of the earth along with many other pleasures. And yet, in one sense, we have ourselves to blame. Had we as individuals of the different nations been more alert to our social responsibility, matters would never have reached the pass they have.

But in spite of ourselves, that sense of social responsibility is being developed. It may be that in somewhat homely, simple things which we can see and grasp the more readily, the start is already well made and we are seeing such beneficial results that we want the field enlarged. Indeed, so strong is the impetus it is useless for us to try and stop it, even it that were our desire, and that is the case with very few I am sure.

It was in connection with the canning of peas that I had this brought to my mind afresh, and I found myself saying, "No man liveth to himself". The reason that came to my mind was because I resorted to looking at the various recipes for canning which

Farm Home and Garden

Tomatoes: should be canned whole (when processed at home) as straining while hot is harmful to Vitamin C. Make your tomato juice from the canned tomatoes as you need it.

Meat Turnovers: Roll a rich biscuit dough half an inch thick, and cut into 6-inch rounds. Fill with a meat mixture made of ground, cooked meat, with grated onion, ketchup or chili sauce, seasonings, and gravy to moisten; fold dough over and pinch edges together. Prick tops, brush with milk. Bake in a hot oven. A good variation of this meat "extender" is a meat roly-poly.

Blueberry-Rhubarb Sauce: Pour boiling water over 1-1/2 cups rhubarb, cut into inch lengths; let stand 5 minutes, drain. Add 1-1/2 cups blueberries or saskatoons, add 1/2 cup water, bring to boil and simmer until rhubarb is tender (about 8 minutes). Remove from heat and add 1/2 cup sugar. Good hot with cottage pudding or cold with blanc mange.

Mexican Corn Sauté: Combine 3 cups uncooked corn, cut from cobs, with 1/2 cup diced green pepper and 1/4 cup diced sweet red pepper, 1/2 teaspoon sugar, 2 tablespoons fat. Cover and simmer for 10 minutes; add salt and pepper and cook, uncovered, 2 minutes longer.

Acid-Method is recommended by the Provincial Department of Agriculture as having been proved successful in canning peas, beans and greens. It consists in the use of 2 tablespoons of vinegar and lemon juice to the quart jar, and processing 1-1/2 instead of the usual three hours.

our lecturer from the Department of Agriculture left with those of us who were at her meeting. And, I might say, a meeting well worth attending it was, when a young woman interested in her work and of pleasing personality spoke to us on the subject of canning.

I could not but think of how things had changed. And yet there are people who still talk of the individualism of the farmer and of course of his wife. Yet we are now getting to accept with greatest pleasure, help for so many phases of our work from our government. In fact we are getting past the accepting-with-pleasure stage and beginning in many instances to think of these as rights, not privileges.

For that meeting we did not even have to go to the station for our speaker. The District Agriculturist—a man the Government supplies to help the men folk in their work—brought her and took her away. Our part was to listen to an interesting and instructive address and ask questions galore. And I might say they were answered.

Social Sense Developing

If we but stop to think, we are getting these helps because our social sense is developing. The Government—a body apart—did not suddenly think it would do these things for us. It is rather that we, the government, realized that with the help of these trained people who have studied our problems, life will be made easier in some way, or our health may be improved, or our financial difficulties lessened, or something of that kind. We in our taxes make contribution to that end and we help each other.

In these war years we are finding at an ever increasing pace the many, many ways our government can help us. And by that we simply mean we help each other more. May both the field for action widen and the actions increase!

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

From the proceeds of the Graduation Banquet served by Westlock U.F.W.A., \$20 was voted to the Prisoners of War Fund. Members enjoyed having with them at their last meeting Mrs. Beatt, who now lives in B.C., writes Mrs. B. C. Alton.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



4473

Unusually easy to make is this jumper and blouse—unusual in styling, too. The jumper could be made of corduroy or wool, or plaid gingham, the blouse of dimity or washable rayon.

Pattern 4473 comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. Size 10 takes 1-1/4 yards 54-inch material for the jumper. 1-1/4 yards 35-inch for the blouse. Price of pattern, 20 cents.

Activities of Farm Women's Locals

Arrangements for their annual Flower Show were made at the last meeting of Rainier U.F.W.A.

Other women's organizations of the district were invited to attend the demonstration of home dehydration of vegetables and fruits sponsored by Starline U.F.W.A.

Parcels are being sent now to local boys overseas, instead of waiting until Christmas, writes Mrs. W. F. Redmond, secretary of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. (Edgerton). A Red Cross quilt was completed at the last meeting.

A tea and bake sale held recently by Standard U.F.W.A. netted over \$22 which will be devoted to general expenses. Collections taken each meeting are sent yearly to the Junior Red Cross.

A fund for delegate's expenses to the Annual Convention in January has already been started by Gwynne U.F.W.A. A sewing demonstration, "Old Clothes Made Into New", was

(Continued on page 11)

1894. — **NEILSON'S** — 1943

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U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES

Why We Must Organize

Morrin, Alberta.

Dear Juniors:

It is well known to all farm people, old and young, that working hours on the farm are long and hard; and it is also well known by all that the income of the farmers over the years has been very low. This in turn has made it impossible for the average farm family to enjoy education, travel and leisure, taken as a matter of course by other classes in the community.

It is a strange thing that so many of the people who work the hardest and the longest should in general have received the smallest income and have put up with so low a standard of living. But when we look at the other side of the picture, we find that many other classes have long since realized the value of organization and have banded themselves together for their own protection and have thus improved the standard of living for their class. This seems to be a point largely overlooked by the farmers, as a class, and they have as a general rule followed the "Lone Wolf" principle. The result is that the farmers as a class have been shamefully exploited. There are others, I know, who have been exploited too.

We Can if We Will

Now, fellow Juniors! are we going to carry on in the future as our fathers for so long, have done in the past? Or are we going to get together and organize as others have organized, and lift ourselves up to the level of the best? We can if we will. We have the skill and capacity for hard work. The only thing we lack is organization, in which we may cooperate for the common good.

The Juniors saw fit to elect me as Director of Acadia Federal Constituency at Farm Young People's University Week. I feel the responsibility of this position keenly and ask of all, young and old, help and cooperation in order that we may build a strong, active organization.

We have many problems to solve and much hard work will have to be performed before we can hope to reach our goal. The first task is to win the war, next we must do our part in re-establishing the boys and girls

when they return. Then we have marketing and purchasing problems and many others.

I wish to urge all of you to read "So That Man May Prosper", by Dyson Carter.

This is the first year I've attended Farm Young People's University Week, which has been described by others. My experience was very pleasant and profitable, and I wish to urge all farm young people, who can possibly do so, to attend such a conference next summer.

Now Juniors! Let's get up on our toes and go places. We can roll big stones if we pull together. I shall be pleased to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN STORCH,
Director.

Junior News Items

Fred Bennett and Stanley Sather were elected officers of the new West Vale Junior U.F.A., in the Peoria district. Mrs. Albert Funk is the supervisor.

Teams were chosen for the membership drive, at the last meeting of Clairmont Junior U.F.A., and a dance was arranged, funds to go to sending parcels to boys and girls of the district now in the services.

Recently members of Ministik Junior U.F.A. met to clean the windows and floor of the Community Hall. They decided at their August meeting to devote the proceeds of one dance to the Red Cross, and of another to the Crippled Children's Fund, writes Lorna Hennessy, secretary.

An address on the problems of rural people, by S. Hillerud of the University Department of Extension, and some interesting and educational films were enjoyed by members and friends of Morrin Junior U.F.A. and Crop Club recently. During the day there was a picnic and later in the evening a dance, reports Clara Storch, secretary. This is a new Local, organized in the late spring; Bill Waters is president, and Arne Notland supervisor.

Mrs. Ralph Williams (formerly Miss Ida Barker) was guest of honor at a miscellaneous shower given by Beddington and Balzac communities in Balzac Hall, when gifts, including a chest of silverware, were presented on a miniature plane. A short program of musical numbers and readings, and lunch, concluded a delightful evening.

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"Henderson's is a Friendly School"

Visits New Zealand



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt received a warm welcome in New Zealand. She is making a tour of U.S. military hospitals and camps throughout the Pacific area.

FARM WOMEN'S LOCALS (Continued from page 10)

arranged for the last two days of August, other organizations being invited to attend.

The Junior girls were guests of Loyalty U.F.W.A. (Elnora) at their August meeting at the home of Mrs. Donald Cameron. The roll call and "Clipper Club", (newspaper cuttings) proved interesting and varied; and with a thought-provoking contest, a stunt and novelty relay race, made up a program voted one of the most enjoyable of the year, reports Mrs. Wilfred Hoppins.

The bulletin on education was much enjoyed at the last meeting of Hillside U.F.W.A. (Millet), and the information brought by Mrs. Ross from the meeting of the A.F.A. was also appreciated.

Chinese industrial co-operatives are estimated to number today about 2,000, with a monthly production of about \$1,550,000 (U.S.). Nearly 500 items are being made. Blankets for the Chinese army, other textiles, clothing, and chemicals are the most important products.

Beginning September 13th, Canadian bakers may not make porterhouse rolls, one reason being that it requires five times as much labor to process a sack of flour into rolls as into bread; the varieties of bread and pastries that may be made are reduced in number; icings are no longer permitted, except for wedding cakes.

Fluid milk sales in Canada showed an increase in 1942 of nearly 13 per cent over 1939, and in the U.S. of over 11 per cent.

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One of Calgary's Leading Hotels
Parking Accommodation



The Farmer and Nutrition

Canada's Official Food Rules, for health through nutrition, list eight basic foods—and the farm is the source of seven. Thus practically the whole program rests on the shoulders of Canada's million farmers.

For seasonal loans, for security of savings and for other financial services, many a farmer turns to the courteous and friendly manager of his local Bank of Toronto. It is our privilege to assist Canada's basic farming industry in its efforts to supply the country's wartime needs.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

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W.F.2-43

Emphasizes Contribution of Elevator Agents to Our Wartime Economic Effort

The contribution of grain elevator agents to Canada's wartime economy is emphasized by Dr. K. W. Neatby, of the North-West Line Elevators' Association, in a recent bulletin. While the men in uniform overseas and their wives and families are making the greatest, if not the only real sacrifice, says Dr. Neatby, farmers are bearing an undue share of the burden at home. One has only to visit Ottawa to appreciate also that government employees are working under heavy strain. The country

elevator agents are another overworked class. In addition to their regular work he points out, they have given notable assistance in war loan and Red Cross drives, have organized and carried out a magnificent scrap metal campaign. They form an essential link in the 1943 farm labor schemes, serve as distributors of pure seed, handle demonstration plots of field crops, and offer various services such as germination tests.

Sees Substantial Relief Harvest Labor Situation

By the extended use of sweeps, by the help of soldiers and airmen released for harvest duty on compassionate grounds, by the new plan for release of servicemen from army and also air force operational units under the "farm duty plan", and other measures such as the Dominion Provincial plan under which outfits will be moved without cost to owner for distances over 50 miles, A. J. Charnetski, Supervisor of Farm Labor Services for Alberta, and W. Harry Ross of the Unemployment Insurance commission, state that substantial relief of the conditions due to labor

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

Winter wheat harvesting is pretty well completed in the United States and the harvesting of spring wheat is proceeding both in the Prairie Provinces of Canada and the spring wheat states, notably North and South Dakota and Montana. In a few days the United States Department of Agriculture will issue its crop estimate based on conditions existing September 1st. The August 1st estimate of wheat production was 834.8 million bushels. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics will issue its first estimate of grain production on September 10th. The Alberta Wheat Pool estimates Alberta's wheat production for 1943 at 82.5 million bushels, compared with 170.4 for last year. Private estimates of the wheat production in the Prairie Provinces range from 175 to 300 million bushels as compared with 529 million in 1942.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

The Canadian wheat supplies for the current year will total close to 900 million bushels, including a carryover of 601 million while that of the United States will aggregate 1,444 million bushels. The United States carryover next July is now estimated at around 300 million, while the Canadian carryover will be between 500 and 600 million bushels.

Broomhall reports that wheat harvesting has been making satisfactory progress over most of Europe. Wet weather is the bane of the farmers at harvest time in Europe, but this year the weather has been dry. Great Britain in particular is harvesting a good crop and the quality is excellent.

In the southern hemisphere Argentina has favorable wheat crop prospects and the acreage has been increased from 16 to 18 million acres. Australia has a small wheat acreage—around 7 millions.

While the North American surplus is undoubtedly decreasing, some apprehension is felt in Canada over the move made by the United States Department of Agriculture to increase wheat acreage for the 1944 crop by 14 million acres. That increase is only 2.7 million acres less than the total wheat acreage seeded in the Prairie Provinces of Canada this year.

MANY THANKS!

We wish to thank the large number of our readers who generously responded to our request for their copies of our issues of July 16th and August 6th to make up a deficiency. We now have all the copies needed.

shortage seems likely to be obtained during harvest season.

Mr. Charnetski informed *The Leader* that on compassionate leave it was estimated 500 soldiers would soon be at work in the fields, with air force men in addition. Under the other plan, "farm duty", early this week about 73 had been distributed from operational units. Pay will be for days worked only (guarantee of 12 in 30 being asked, Mr. Ross stated) while board must be provided rain or shine.

Servicemen in training centres are being encouraged to take week-end leave for farm work—leaving Friday and returning Sunday night. For men the farmer should apply to the district farm for Victory Committee or District Agriculturist.

Ontario is recruiting experienced farmers, who will arrive from September 7th to 10th, with free outward transportation and nominal rate for return, which must be not later than November 15th. Apply to Victory Committee or District Agriculturist for men.

Mr. Charnetski states about 400 new sweeps have been added to last year's. One sweep does away with 4 men per threshing outfit.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 1st.—The market has been slow with prices a little lower. Good steers are \$11 to \$11.50, common to medium \$8.50 to \$11; good heifers \$10 to \$10.75, common to medium, \$8 to \$9.75; good cows \$8.50 to \$9, common to medium \$6.50 to \$8.25 with canners and cutters \$4 to \$6. Good bulls are \$8 to \$8.75, common to medium \$7 to \$7.75; good to choice veal calves \$11.50 to \$12, common to medium \$9 to \$11 with good stocker and feeder steers \$9.50 to \$10, common to medium \$7 to \$9. Hogs are \$15.40 B1's at yards and plants, sows \$9.60 to \$9.85 liveweight at yards, \$12.25 dressed, extra heavies \$12.25. Good lambs are \$9.50 to \$10.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Sept. 1st.—Last week's markets closed slow with prices declining on some classes. Good to choice fed calves are \$11 to \$11.75; good to choice steers \$11 to \$11.50, common to medium \$7 to \$11; good to choice heifers \$10 to \$10.75, common to medium \$6 to \$9; good to choice light cows \$8.50 to \$9, heavy \$8 to \$8.50, common to medium \$5.50 to \$7.25. Canners and cutters are \$4 to \$5.50 and bulls \$6 to \$8.25. Good stocker and feeder steers are \$9.50 down, heifers \$8.75 down and cows \$7 down. Good to choice handyweight veal calves are \$11.50 to \$12.50, down to \$6 for heavy and common kinds. Basic price for hog shipment is \$15.90, locals \$15.25; plants basic \$15.25 to \$15.35; sows liveweight \$9.75, dressed \$12.25. Lambs are lower at \$9 to \$9.50 for good to choice handyweights, yearlings \$6 down and ewes \$5 down.

The Dairy Market

Local prices remain unchanged at 34 cents for first grade prints and 31 cents plus 8 cents subsidy for first grade cream. Montreal is quoted at 33-1/4 and Toronto 33-1/8.

The Vancouver price for butter solids is 33-1/4.

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Acres Down but Field Crops Record

Although the largest field crops in the history of the country are being produced this year in the U.S., the area under crop is less by some 57,000,000 acres than it was ten years ago.

IMPLEMENT CO-OP. (Continued from page 1)

Machinery Co-operative owns a large factory at Shelbyville, turning out the co-operative tractor which is already widely in use in Western Canada and Ontario. This factory is mainly engaged in war production, but will be ready to supply a large output of tractors when the post-war change-over takes place. It is estimated, however, that a considerable number of tractors will be manufactured in the meantime, and, states Mr. Fowler, "a reasonable proportion of these will be available for distribution in Western Canada in 1944."

The C.C.I.L. has received authority from the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board to export \$10,000 as a payment of capital in the N.F.M.C.

Conditions Borrowers Must Meet

The conditions to be met to qualify as a borrower from the U. S. Bank for Co-operatives are:

"1. Fifty per cent or more of the sales of the organization must be made to members.

"2. Not more than 15 per cent of the total business done can be with non-producers, or 85 per cent of the business must be done with farmers.

"3. A minimum of 90 per cent of the voting stock of the organization must be owned by producers."

Mr. Fowler quotes I. M. Hull, President of N.F.M.C., to the effect that "we have an opportunity such as we have not seen and probably will not see again. . . I am sure we will be disappointed unless we are willing to put enough of our resources into this program. . . The Board of the Indiana Farm Co-op. Assn. Inc. have voted to invest as much as \$400,000 in additional stock providing the other members of this group will go along."

Within the past year, by courtesy of the Saskatchewan Government, C.C.I.L. has been enabled to use the services of Professor Hardy of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, for the purpose of joint research with agricultural engineers in the U.S. appointed by N.F.M.C., with a view to the production of other types of agricultural implements in common use in the North-western States and Prairie Provinces. Plans are being laid by this group of engineers for the retooling of the Shelbyville plant so as to enter into production to maximum capacity as soon as possible after the war.

OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

livestock sales increased in the four years from \$70,370,000 to \$178,560,000. The average price of cattle rose from \$5.10 per hundred pounds live weight to \$8.39 at the close of 1942, and of hogs from \$8.64 to \$11.27.

These changes reflect of course the changes in markets, the closing early in the war of wheat markets in Europe, the need of meat in Britain rather than grain, as the agricultural economy of that country has been changed to meet more effectively the threat of U boat warfare, and the blackout since the early days of the war of Danish supplies of bacon for the British market.

85 Per Cent of Britain's Ration

The shipments of bacon from Canada since the Bacon Board was formed to the end of July of this year have reached a total of 1,740,000,000 pounds. Canada now supplies 85 per cent of the British bacon ration of 4 ounces per week per person. Bacon shipments are now at about the rate of 13,000,000 pounds a week.

Total marketings of hogs in this country in 1939 were 3,245,000, while this year the aim is 8,000,000 hogs. In the first 32 weeks of this year

3,966,534 hog carcasses have been graded, 2,630,940 from Western Canada and 1,435,594 from the Eastern Provinces.

If the increase in gradings continue for the 32 weeks the increase over the corresponding period of last year was 276,746 it is expected that the British contract of 675,000,000 pounds will be satisfactorily filled.

The records show that beef cattle marketings in the 32 weeks of this year reached a total of 624,647, this being the number shipped to stock yards and packing plants. This represented a decrease of 33,286 from the same period of last year, but the animals averaged 23.6 pounds heavier in weight. The Western Provinces shipped 373,306 of the total marketings, while 251,242 were from the Eastern farms.

Living Costs and Price Rises

The index of the wholesale price of livestock products averaged 81.2 in 1939 while in June of this year it had reached 118.5. The index for field crops in 1939 was 54.2, and 79.4 in the middle of 1943. At the same time the records show that farm living costs have risen from 99.4 in 1939 to 121.1 in May, 1943.

The Special Products Board is ly to the Provinces of Ontario and

finding difficulty in filling the contract of 9,000 long tons of dried egg powder (2,240 pounds) for the British Ministry of Food. The 9,000 long tons is the equivalent of 63 million dozen eggs. Since September, 1939, to the end of July, the shipments have aggregated 85 million dozen in shell and dried form. Now all exports are in the shape of dried egg powder. Having meat rationing and a meatless day a week has increased the problem of the Special Products Board. More eggs are being consumed domestically. The demand for poultry meat in this country has also sharply advanced.

The feed grain situation in Eastern Canada continues to give concern. The shortage is primarily due to the late wet spring which curtailed seeding. Encouragement is given farmers to lay in stocks without delay through graded subsidies, which decline from 3 cents a bushel, which applied to July, to 1/2 cent in December. From August 1, 1942, to July 31, 1943, freight rates to help the farmers were paid on 18.2 million bushels of wheat, 18.2 million bushels of oats, 15 million of barley, 5.4 million of rye and 6.4 million tons of millfeeds and screenings.

Cheese Export Problem

Although applying almost exclusive-

Quebec, the problems confronting the Dairy Products Board in relation to the exports of cheese are of interest to the whole agricultural community. Because of the relatively high returns from the production of creamery butter, its production has advanced 16.8 per cent in the first seven months of 1943, compared with the same period of 1942, while cheese output has declined 30.9 per cent. Since June 1st, all cheese made in Ontario and Quebec is by order marked for export to Britain. From July 1st the manufacture of cheese from skim milk is prohibited in the two Provinces, so that more whole milk cheddar cheese will be available for Britain. One of the causes of the decline in cheese production in Quebec has been that the 2 cents per pound provincial subsidy was cut off last November. It has been renewed since July 1st.

Although the United Kingdom now has access to large supplies of raw wool, wool control regulations enforce strict economy in the rationing of raw material to mills, of cloth to clothing manufacturers, and of finished products to civilian consumers. As compared with about 226,000 persons employed in the wool industry before the war, it is estimated that only about a third of that number are now engaged

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Erecting Milk Weed Pilot Plant at Ottawa

Some 600 acres of milkweed are being carefully grown this year in Peterborough county, Ontario. A pilot plant is being erected at Ottawa to process gum from the milkweed, laboratory experiments having indicated that this gum will be extremely useful for blending with certain types of synthetic rubber. Leaves and seed pods are being collected throughout Canada by school children, under arrangements with local school officials, as already announced.

Edinglassie U.F.A. has been re-organized with E. A. Pitman, Jr., president and P. H. Perry secretary. This Local is in the Chauvin district.

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello Folks!

We see that the Allies bombed San Giovanni, the "toe of Italy". Yep, but the Italians themselves, got rid of Mussolini, "the heel", by giving him the boot.

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, has been out auto riding with a soldier lately, and now you can hear her humming to herself, "jeep no more my lady".

Sounds kind of funny, but a lot

of grocers get into a jam with their customers because they haven't any.

HOW SWEET

Mary of Carbon still calls her honey boy Sugar, although his kisses aren't rationed.

Apparently the Liberals of Ontario "Drew" to an inside straight but didn't make it.

Nunno, Algernon, Rhode Island Reds are not the Communists of that state, don't be silly.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but Mussolini can't play the violin.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

An old Turkish proverb says that a man can't lose himself on a straight road. Maybe, but in those days they didn't have glamor gals, automobiles and detours.

ONE MORE RIVER

Berlin is still on the Spree, but we'll bet the R.A.F. hasn't turned it into a pleasant picnic.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS (Ravine)

Now Daisy McDimp of Ravine Was riding her latest machine, When she punctured a tire, Fell into the mire, And was hurt where it couldn't be seen.

The Bad Egg of Crow's Nest insists that he knows a young feller who is studying the dead languages because he's going to be an undertaker.

Baltimore news dispatch tells of two married men being burned in oil. Up here being kept in hot water is about as much as most of 'em can stand.

And office Cynic informs us that Prime Minister King probably regards federal contests as good-bye elections.

THE MIRROR

Is there O God, within this heart of mine
Something more noble than these coward fears
That staunch my pity for the women's tears,
That when I see their eyes with sorrow shine
I can do naught, but, like a whipped cur whine
As the lash bites my craven heart and sears
My inmost soul looks from my eyes and leers,
Drunk with my baseness as a man with wine.

Is there, O God, some deeper fire within?
And if there be, how can I start the flame,
That it may burn and purge away my sin,
Fed with the fuel of my former shame.
Let me, a man, gaze with unflinching eyes
Upon the mirrored coward as he dies.

—Sine Odio.

POEME

He talked all night about the moon
To a blonde and charming jane;
And now the sap is wondering why
She won't go out again.

Wally, our incurable bach, chortles that about this time of the year a lot of guys who gave up their good quarters in June didn't get a better half.

Cynical Gus says a girl never thinks her heart is in the right place until some fellow has stolen it.

Then there's the ardent prohibitionist who refuses to use anything but dry batteries in his radio set.

BUT WE WOULDN'T

"Men prefer morons to intelligent girls", says an unmarried female columnist. She should know.

Manipulation Costs Butter Men Millions.—headline. Sounds like a pretty big spread.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

Many a shot in the dark is taken by drawing a bow at a venture.

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1 Today carbon is more of a problem for truck owners like yourself than it has ever been. All over America trucks are working longer hours and carrying heavier loads. There's more chance for carbon to form—more chance for it to waste gas, cause sluggishness, breakdowns.



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3 There are other reasons, also, for Unacal Truck-Bus Motor Oil's popularity today. You see, it's a balanced lubricant, which means that it will do all the jobs you want it to do—and do them right! It is unusually stable, stands up under a heavy pounding, keeps motor wear at a minimum.



4 So while you're thinking about it, call your Union Oil Resident Manager for a supply of Unacal Truck-Bus Motor Oil. He'll see that you get prompt delivery and friendly, courteous service.

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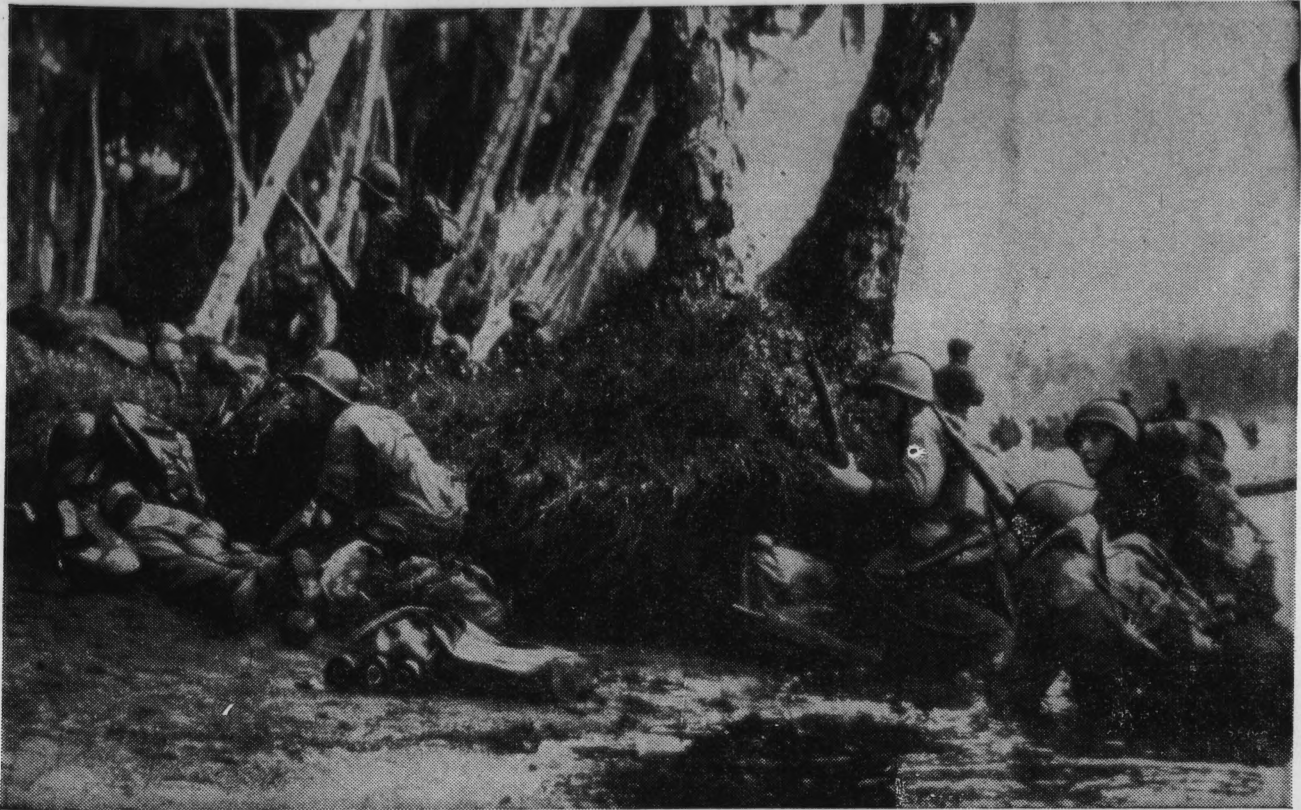
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When Men Look Death in the Face and Go On



You've wondered, perhaps, how you would react if you were called upon to charge up the beach of a Japanese-infested island toward a jungle that might blaze rifle and machine-gun fire at any moment—as these U.S. troops

are doing after landing on Rendova. You'd grip your rifle in tense hands, one nervous finger on the trigger. Your lips would drop open, the better to hear. You'd hug the sand, crouch against a bank, crawl in the water. You might

even forget to keep down, and make a target of yourself. And soon you'd go charging on into the jungle to drive the Japs off Rendova, or kill and capture them — as these men did in a gallant action.

Leaders Hold Press Conference Between Sessions at Quebec



"No Comment" was Winston Churchill's reply at a press Conference at Quebec, when asked about decisions concerning high strategy, but he spoke with enthusiasm of the sunny weather. Here he is seen with Roosevelt and Mackenzie King at one of the meetings with newspapermen. He naturally didn't discuss military strategy much in his radio address this week either, but

he was clear in the declaration that "nothing is nearer to the wishes of the President and myself than to have a three-fold meeting with Marshal Stalin", and intimated that a meeting of foreign ministers might be a useful preliminary. When the time comes to cross the English Channel to come to close quarters with the invaders in France, he said, it will be "because we are satisfied that

there is a good prospect of continuing success and that our soldiers' lives are expended in accordance with sound military plans and not squandered for political considerations of any kind." The planning at Quebec completed, Churchill left on Tuesday to resume discussions with Roosevelt in the United States, after which he will return to Britain.